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DALY'S THEATRE—2 and S—"Tiote."

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## Dusiness Motices

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE

Surf Hotel, Fire Island. Open to September 21. Hay Fever, Chills and Malaria cured.

## New-York Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-In the British House of Commous last night Mr. Forster spoke in severe terms of the conduct of the House of Lords. ..... Lord Hartington deprecated the nanexation of Candahar in replying to a deputation yesterday. Ayoob Khan has been routed by General Roberts. === Details of the storm in Jamaica show that

great damage was done. Domestic .- President Hayes and party journeyed through Iowa and Nebraska yesterday. == Porter, the Republican candidate and Franklin Landers, the Democratic candidate, for Governor of Indiana, have held a joint debate at South Bend. . A fire de stroyed property worth \$75,000, at Hart's Falls, yesterday, ----- A reward has been offered for the capture of Victoria. ..... The Hon. F. Hiscock was renominated for Congress.

CITY AND SUBDIBBAN.-The reported loss of the City of Vera Couz created much interest in this city yesterday. —— The funeral of the Rev. Dr.
Adams took place. —— Tammany Hall
and Irving Hall held more conferences. Emmet, the actor, was locked up in the Tombs A fire in Hague-st. caused damage amounting to \$86,000. \_\_\_ The closing games of the the main office of the Louisiana State Lottery were arrested. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dellar (41242 grains), 88.96 cents, === Stocks active and fluctuating, closing irregular and unset-

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate warmer and partly cloudy weather, with slight chances of occasional light showers late in the

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK.

From The Staunion Valley Virginian, July 29, 1880. "Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THES I ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR WHICH THEY FOUGHT FOR FOUR YEARS. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virgenta's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vote depends the success of the Democratic ticket."-[Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginio, at Staunton, July 26, 1880,

[From four prominent Democrats of Staunton, who sat on the platform while Hampton spoke] We, the undersigned, heard the speech of General Wade Hampton, delivered in Stannton, on the 26th of July. We have also re ad the report thereof published in The Falley Virginian on the 20th of July, and hereby certify that that report was substantially correct.

Archibard G. Stuart, H. C. Tinsley, A. C. Gordon, Hugh, Aug. 26, 1880.

Staunton, Va., Aug. 26, 1880.

The people of Maine have fastened the name of "Tabulator" upon the members of the Garcelon Council who tried to steal the State last winter. According to the letter of a staff correspondent, the name sticks as hard now as it did then, and will stick for years to come. It is a good enough name for the purpose, and it is well that the acts of Tabulator Garcelon and his accomplices should not be forgotten.

The appetite for lottery gambling has not been checked by the efforts of the officials and the police. The offices of one of the principal lotteries were crowded yesterday when the police entered to arrest the clerks, and the managers quickly renewed their force to supply the demand. Later in the day, however, they thought better of their persistence. As a rule, fastidious persons do not care to patronize a business which the police are likely to interfere with at any moment, but the lottery gamblers have passed that stage of delicacy.

The funeral of the late Dr. Adams was marked by an extreme simplicity, which was in harmony with the character of the man. A throng of his former associates and friends, including very many distinguished clergymen, attended the services and took part also in the memorial meeting which preceded them. Both the tributes paid at this gathering and the sermon of the Rev. Dr. Roswell D. Hitchcock at the funeral were brief and unaffected manifestations of sincere grief for the loss of one who had stood in the foremost rank of his calling, and who at an advanced age was still occupying a position of laborious usefulness and widespread influence.

If there be anywhere an independent voter or a fair-minded Democrat who refuses to believe that the Democracy of the South is still animated by the cruel and intolerant spirit of slavery, the spirit that brought down the bludgeon of Preston Brooks upon the bead of Charles Sumner, let him read the editorial article reproduced from a South patches. It is certainly fair to judge a people by their own deliberate utterances. This article is, we doubt not, the and boldly employed in a State having a Demexpression of South Carolina sentiment upon the determination of the Republicans of that State to nominate a State ticket. These men

citizen's right. But his paper denounces them in the vilest terms, calls upon its party to treat them as "social lepers," to deprive them of employment, to "refuse them credit, "to crush them by every means in its power," and comes near to suggesting whippings and assassinations, in much the same way that it was once recommended that a certain person's ears should "not be nailed to the "pump." The offence charged brings a gleam of the ludicrous into the picture. They have violated the "armistice." This is a strange name for the suppression of a political party by murders and fraud.

The Liberal discontent in the British House of Lords found its best expression last night, when Mr. Forster spoke of its "contemptuous "treatment" of the Irish Registration bill, and intimated that there may come a time when some change in the Constitution of the House of Lords will be necessary. This elicited tremendous cheers and brought from the somewhat ineffectual Sir Stafford Northcote the announcement that he listened to such expressions with amazement and regret. It was proper, perhaps, for the Conservative leader to speak in this way, but the Liberals have much more reason to be indignant when they see the leading measures of the session rendered almost valueless by the malignant hostility of the Peers.

At this hour of writing there is no direct and positive confirmation of the supposed less of the City of Vera Cruz, but there seems little reason to hope that the vessel has survived the terrible hurricane of last week. All vessels returning to this port which passed through the track of the storm report it as one of tremendous severity. The Vera Cruz having sailed from New-York on Wednesday, and the storm having been felt off the coast of Florida on Saturday and one or more days following, the vessel must inevitably have been caught in the thick of the tempest. Letters whose marks show that they were mailed on the Vera Cruz have been washed ashore at St. Augustine; also bills of lading on the same vessel. Five bodies came ashore at the same place, while the beach is strewn with wreckage of all descriptions. The logic of all this is unhappily strong. It points to the loss of the vessel and the inevitable destruction of all on board. Lifeboats could hardly have lived in such a sea. The surmises of the owners to account for the washing ashore of mail matter, etc., are probably little more than warmhearted attempts to keep up the hopes of friends and relatives. The old sailors evidently regard the appearance of the mailbags as fatal evidence. It will not be possible to know the exact truth, perhaps, until cable communication is reestablished with Cuba; but all the indications now are that by a sudden and awful visitation, which no human power could foresee or prevent, these seventy human beings have been swal- why: lowed up in the sea.

THE TRIBUNE publishes this morning two more campaign documents, which will be found widely useful.

Extra No. 66 gives in full what on the whole we think the most effective speech for general circulation yet delivered, and widely reported on the Republican side-that by the Assistant Secretary of State, Colonel John Hay, at Cleveland, at the opening of the campaign. lawn-tenn's fournament were held. === Clerks in | It has been put in the form of a two-page sheet, at the request of a number of members of the Union League Club, who have the same opinion of it; and it will be sent to any address for five cents, or furnished in quantities at the rate of a dollar a bundred.

Extra No. 53, "The Black List, or Repu-"diation in the Solid South," gives in revised day. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 81°; low- form the startling record of the Southern States, showing that with the single exception of Texas every Southern State entered the Rebellion has deliberately repudiated its selemn financial obligations. What could be expected of such people, if they got control of the Notional Government? The question appeals directly or indirectly to the pocket of every Northern voter. We have done our part toward seeing that every Northern voter shall be made to consider it. Eight pages, WEEKLY TRIBUNE size; single copies, five cents; by the hundred, three dollars.

Extra No. 65, the Lafe and Speeches of Garfield, with Life of Arthur and the letters of acceptance of the two candidates, is the most comprehensive document we have yet issued for the general purposes of the campaign. It contains the life of Garfield, written by Whitelaw Reid thirteen years ago, for "Ohio in "the War," republished now without the omission or change of a sentence, and additional details by E. V. Smalley, bringing the biography down to date. Although only published on Thursday, the orders are already large. News agencies supplied through the American News Company. Single copies, five cents; three dollars per hundred.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN. There is a little danger that Republicans may become over-confident. At the outset,

everything prompted faithful, earnest and patient work, and they set at it like veterans. But the course of the campaign, for several weeks, has been calculated to make Republicans exceedingly hopeful. The fusion in Maine has failed to fuse. The possibility of a thirdparty diversion by Butler in Massachusetts is removed. The Democratic factions in New-York have spent the time in efforts to patch up a truce. The wrangle among Democrats in Indiana has become notorious. All the signs have seemed to indicate that a Republican victory could be won by proper effort, and the danger is that some may act as if it were won already.

The victorious general is one who never underrates the strength of his opponents. The Democrats will not be beaten in this campaign without a severe struggle and hard work. Maine they have virtually abandoned, but Maine has given Republican majorities so long that a Democratic defeat in that State, in place of the victory so confidently promised a few weeks ago, will not fatally dis hearten the Democrats elsewhere. Their efforts in Indiana are all the more dangerous because there is little said about them. Mr. English will not be defeated if it is possible to win by boying or colonizing voters. He claims to be exceedingly confident of success, and his friends, who were much discouraged recently, seem disposed to rely largely upon his capacity for underground work. When their meetings are slender, and desertions of voters become known, the Democrats escape disheartenment by reflecting that English and his work will not be heard from until the Carolina paper in our Washington dis- polls close. There are two possibilities in that State, which Republicans should not overlook. One is that the Alabama method may be openly ocratic government and Democratic officials in many counties. A certainty that the returns from Democratic counties would not be fraud-

of votes to the Republicans. The other possibility is that the effect of a defeat on the State ticket may be escaped by a new judicial decision, deferring the election until Novem-

Nor does it pay to overlook the fact that the Democrats have exerted themselves to find strong candidates in Connecticut and New-Jersey. Mr. English has not the popularity which some Democrats suppose, but he is a respectable old gentleman who was popular ten years ago, and who has means. Mr. Ludlow will not find it easy to quiet the hostility of the Newark hatters and other workingmen of the State, but he is undoubtedly a much stronger candidate in New-Jersey than most of the others named in Convention. Connecticut is still a State which the Republicans ought always to carry on National issues, and New-Jersey probably can be carried, both for Mr. Potts and for the electoral ticket, by thorough and hard work. But the Republicans cannot afford to neglect any effort. There has been a great deal too much ex-

pected from the mere formal division of the Democratic forces in New-York. That, as was long ago predicted and as we now see, can be patched up after a fashion. The real difficulty is to bring the workers and voters of both factions into hearty and full accord. Whether that is done or not will hardly appear until the votes are counted, but meanwhile the Republicans will have it said to them every day that their opponents "have "healed all differences, are heartily united, "and are sure to win." The right way is to waste not an hour in calculating upon Demoeratic dissensions, but to go to work instantly to win voters by reasoning, personal appeal, and organized work. In due time we shall find that the leaders cannot always traffic off their subordinates and followers. The antagonism between Democratic factions is sure to cost the party many votes-how many no one can now guess. But the Republicans ought to make sure of carrying the State if every Democratic vote is cast against them. It was the boast of the Democrats that the reputation, the organizing method, and the personal strength of Mr. Tilden secured more than 20,000 Republican voters. Perhaps the claim was extravagant, but it was true that many in 1876, partly because of confidence in him and partly because of the hard times, who will not vote a Democratic ticket again. The come Mr. Tilden's majority of 32,700. But the duty of Republicans is to see that such changes are made-not to trust that they will be made.

REASONS WHY.

"Why should I vote the Republican ticket?" asks the young man who has just reached his majority, and is desirous of making a conscientious choice between the two parties which solicit his ballot. Here are a few reasons

Because the Republican party is the only party which has no cause to be ashamed of its past record.

Because it began its existence by resisting the extension of the curse of human slavery to the free Territories of the West.

Because it fought a four years' war to save the Union from being broken into fragments, and conquered the most formidable rebellion known to history.

Because it emancipated four millions of erty, and the pursuit of happiness" which the Declaration of Independence prenounced to be the inalienable right of all mankind. Because by an amendment to the Constitution

t forbade the States to deprive any citizen of the ballet on account of the color of his skin, thus making suffrage national and im partial. Because, in a struggle of ten years' duration,

it steadfastly and successfully defended the national honor against the assaults of repudiators, and put the credit of the United States on a par with that of the other great civilized nations of the world.

Because it made good the Nation's premise to the holders of its greenback notes that they should be redeemed in coin, bringing the whole volume of the paper currency up to par with gold by the passage of the resumption act, in spite of the persistent hostility of the Demociais.

Because it provided the country with the safest and best banking system known to the world, and rescued it from the evils of the former irresponsible State banking system.

Because it has always honored labor and has recognized its right to comfort and education, by a tariff which protects the American workingman against the competition of the pauperized laborers of Europe.

Because it believes in the education of the masses, and has given free schools to fourteen States of the Union which had no system for general, impartial education until after the reconstruction which followed the war.

Because it has warmly maintained the results of the war, and constantly asserted and defended the great principles of nationality, liberty, and equality. Because it stands to-day for a pure ballot

uncontrolled by intimidation and undefiled by frand, and for government by the freely expressed will of the majority. Because it is the party of ideas, principles, and progress, and embraces in its ranks a large

major ty of the men of intelligence, culture, enterprise, and high character in every Northern community. Because the party which saved the Republic from disruption, and made it free, strong, honest, and honored of all nations, can best be

trusted to manage its Government and mould its destinies.

A MARCH AND A VICTORY.

General Roberts's march from Cabul to Candabar is the most masterly movement of the campaign in Afghanistan. Without reference to the splendid victory which has crowned the British arms on the banks of the Argandab, the advance of the flying column must be considered a stroke of genius. The ment. defeat of the British brigade at Girishk occurred at a critical moment when an Ameer had been recognized at Cabul and the staff were preparing to evacuate the capital. The necessity for an immediate withdrawal of the garrison was most pressing, for the British Generals had learned from experience that an Ameer who depended upon them for support could not retain his influence over the tribes. The army must retire before Abdurrahman had acquired the fatal reputation of being a British instead of an Afghan Ameer. Yet how was it possible to retreat with honor when in the south General Burrows's force had been put to rout and General Primrose's garrison was shut up in Candahar? It was one of the most difficult problems which the military staff has ever been called upon to solve. General Stewart is believed to have suggested the coup de main which General Roberts has executed with characteristic boldness and rapidity. The are citizens, and are simply performing a ulently "doctored" would be worth thousands retreat from Cahal has been converted into

an advance against the victorious army en camped under the walls of Candahar.

The march from Cabul to Candahar began on August 8 and ended on September 2. The distance was 316 miles, over as bad roads as an army ever marched. It has been made in twenty-five days or marches, including halts at Ghuzni and Khelat-i-Ghilzai. Under the circumstances this is a remarkable achievement; for although the army has subsisted on the country to a great extent and has been unincumbered with heavy artillery, a column of 10,000 men, however lightly equipped, must take with it a large quantity of supplies and ample reserves of ammunition, and, moreover, must carry the sick along with it through the enemy's district. Without accident and without delay, the flying column has forced its way from one capital to the other with the precision of machinery. On the day appointed the advance guard appears before the gates of Candabar, and within forty-eight hours the whole column, reinforced by the garrison, offers battle to the Afghans, apparently without waiting for the arrival of General Phayre's force from Quettah. This morning's cable dispatches bear tidings of an overwhelming victory for the British forces. It is only another proof of the general principle that audacity wins in war. It is, also, a conspicuous illustration of the sound judgment and brilliant generalship of the British staff.

This wonderful march and the triumph of the combined forces in the field have restored British prestige in Southern Afghanistan. An advance in the direction of Herat is no longer necessary. The defeat of General Burrows has been retrieved. The remnant of the garrison at Cabul has reached the Indian frontier in safety. The new Ameer is showing considerable executive capacity, and his influence is unimpaired by any humiliating conditions of dependence upon an army of occupation. His most conspicuous rival has been crushed in the open field, and the remaining chiefs will undoubtedly return to their allegiance. The retreat of the main column from Cabul via Candahar and the battlefield can now be resumed with flying colors. A single question remains unsettled: the future of Candahar, whether a British garrison is to be stationed thousand Republicans did vote for Mr. Tilden | there permanently to support the Wali recognized by Lord Lytton, or whether the whole district is to be reannexed to the Ameer's dominions. If the Viceroy and the military staff take return of those votes alone ought to over- the latter course, the pacification of Afghanistan will be completed. The Jingo element in England will raise shrill outcries against this policy, but it is the only sensible course that can be adopted. Government by proxy has failed twice within two years, and will be liable to break down at any moment if the bazardous experiment be repeated. The English people are weary of a policy of adventure among the Afghan hills. They will support a Home Government which not only contrives to get out of Afghanistan with honor, but makes up its mind resolutery to stay out, and is under no obligations to go back.

THE COMING EX-PRESIDENT.

There is a new thing in our politics. The President is passing through the last year of his term, and is not only respected but popular. This may be truthfully described as an innovation. The unpopularity of Presidents during the last few months of their incumbency has been proverbial. The total obscurity of an ex-President began with a partial slaves, and gave them the right to "life, lib- eclipse at least six months before his retirement. His future insignificance cast its shadow before, and the politicians turned away from him with one accord, to worship the rising sun. But Mr. Hayes seems to be enjoying an excellent share of the public attention and liking. One reason for this probably is that the people know his policy to have been an unselfish one. There has not time, in many years at least, when the Executive was not under suspicion of working for another term, even when he was enjoying his second. There never has been the suggestion of such a suspicion concerning | beaten now." That is the reason Garfield will be Mr. Haves. It was felt that he meant what he said when he limited himself, in his letter of acceptance, to a single term, and the people have known, therefore, that none of his acts were bids for renomination and reelection. Another reason for his popularity unquestionably is the purity of his Administration.

The Republican party has reason to be grateful to President Hayes. Four years ago the Republican fight was fought against beavy odds; this year the odds are on the Republican side. In 1876 the sole capital of the Democratic party lay in the scandals that had arisen at Washington, many of them false, some of them true. Now there are no scandals. The Democratic press is bankrapt. Dozens of Democratic dragnet committees have gone out, and have come back emptyhanded. The confidence of business men in the Republican party is strengthened by the fact that it administers the Government so honestly and so wisely, in such a clean and business-like fashion. President Hayes has not done all this-the party has done it-but he has contributed. Another President might have hindered it by a selfish or corrupt policy.

The public contractor of New-York is a highly privileged person, and his ways are as arbitrary as they are objectionable. He has lately been making Fulton-st, particularly hard for all who have occasion to use that great thoroughfare, either on foot, by coach or with truck. Pedestrianism has been well-nigh impossible, for the whole roadbed and all except about two feet of both sidewalks for the entire length have been blockaded by heaps of granite paying-stones. The entrances to stores have been blocked up, and trucks have been unable to deliver or receive goods. It is impossible to estimate the present loss of trade driven away, or the future loss in that which will never return. Property-owners along the street have yet to feel the cost to them; for beyond and above the assessment which they will have to pay for the improvement, they must add the expense of relaying the flags of the side walk, shattered or sunken by these deposits of stones. The worst of it is that there never was any necessity for blockading more than a block at a time, and nene whatever for destroying the pave-

The Belfast News-Letter, commenting upon an excited speech made by Mr. James Red path lately, at an anti-landlord meeting in the County Mayo, supplies us with some fresh and amazing information with respect to the condition of the Itish people in the United States. "What," asks this enterprising newspaper. " have not our countrymen done for America since the emigrants from Ulster won its independence? They have contributed to its wealth by their labor, and by their valor they have created its martial fame. The Yankees would have been an extinct, or an almost extinct race, long ago if it had not been for the infusion of foreign blood, chiefly Irish blood," We do no know what The News-Letter considers "the Yankee race" to be: nutochthonic, evidently; but whether red, black, or an inferior sort of dirty white, not comparable to the Irish and other foreign whites, is unfortunately not explained. But to look at the other side of the account: "What have the Americans done for the Irish?" According to the Belfast paper, America has subjected them to the "impudence more insufferable than the arrogance (what a fine phrase, and how racy of the soil!) of

of New-York especially, "In the most menial, debased, and unenviable condition"; and having tired of persecuting the Indian, it has now betaken tself with flendish zest to the occupation of persecuting Irishmen. It is true, our censor remarks, that in the metropolis "several Irishmen have gained good social positions," in spite of persecution; he has heard, no doubt, of the late Mr. Connolly, and the evasive Mr. Sweeny, and the lamented Justice McCuun, not to speak of Tim Campbell and the Board of Aldermen; but these exceptions only prove the native vigor of the Irish genius. The disgraceful fact remains that " persecution and intimidation" have been so persistently practised that Irishmen in America have been obliged in self-defence to form "secret combinations, out of which serious misfortanes have flowed." This is altogether the most heart-breaking thing that has been said to us for ever so long. We request our countrymen to stop intimidating Irishmen.

"A free vote and a fair count" Hancock promises. General Grant has just defined that to mean that every man can cast his vote just as ne pleases and can have it counted just as he cast it." The Southern Democratic reading is that " every man can vote as he pleases and we will count it if it pleases us." In Maine the reading is that all may vote as freely as they please, but a Greenbacker will count this time at least as a fair Democrat. In New-York the union of Tammany and its Anti doubtless means 'a full vote and a very free count."

English is right. Indiana is a " post of danger "

By the way, Toombs has not yet sustained the Northern Democrats in their declaration that his etter, saying if Hancock is elected the South will run the machine, was a forgery.

General Grant's definition of a fair ballot beats Hancock's: "We should never be beaten until every man who counts, or represents those who count, in the enumeration to give representation in the Electoral College, can east his vote just as he pleases, and can have it counted just as he cast it."
There is something more than a platitude in that.
It contains the great issue of this contest—whether
the North shall surrender to the South the principle it fought for four years to establish.

John Kelly's former references to his new Anti-Tammany friends, H. O. Thompson, "Mike" Norton, M. J. Power, and a number of others, will now

prove highly interesting reading. Free counting has its drawbacks, it seems. It makes the election so sure that there is a great rush for the nominations. This accounts for the splits n the party in Georgia and Varginia. The election being a farce, the tussle all comes in the nominating conventions. There is trouble of this kind brewng in South Carolina, evidently. That eminent buildozer organ, The Charleston News and Courier, 1s distressed about it. There is danger, it says, that all the counties of the State may not be solid. It adds that since the great tissue-ballot victory of 1878, when this same journal had the honor to number on its staff an editor who voted over one thousand times in one day, "Democrats have seemed to think that elections will take care of themselves, and that whatever the character of the themselves, and that whatever the character of the voting, the Democratic candidates are sure to be on ton when the counting is anished." Well, why shouldn't they think so f. That is the fact in every Southern State. After critering a high morel protest against free-counting, The News and Courier goes on to say that there is a craze for office-holding in the State, and that the "contest for nominations is so normonious" that bolts follow, and "charges of fraud and trickery are bandled about." The Republican camp, on the contrary, is solid and harmonious. To win, therefore, the organ advises a revival of the spirit of 1876. Everybody knows what that is. It is the old rifle-cub business, with "Inn at the fair," "well-heeled boys," best men and tool-chests" and other preparations for "high sport."

Coffee-Pot Wallace recently visited Washington, it is pre-uned to look after his new invention for the purpose of manufacturing ancient naturalization papers now pending before the Commissioner of Patents. He is thought to be anxious to get it into operation previous to the elections.

Wade Hampton has written a fourth denial. It is wade Hambion has written a lockhort, and sent to an inquiring Democrat in Lockport, and contains this fresh view of his celebrated case: "I sent to communicate what he say and one to communicate what he say and one time of her inguire need the language attributed to me tion of having used the language attributed to me by THE NEW-YORK THIBUNE, and I most assuredly have never entertained the idea expressed in that language." That is, Ideas came out of his month which he never "entertained." This is like the expanation of the cipher congreeners. When they were under examination, they all with one accord gave the same answer to the question: Who gave on the cipher code which you used? " I don't re

General Grant is right. "It will not do to be

There was another speech at that Staunton meetng which had a large amount of true Democratic inwardness in it. Ex-Governor Vance, who followed Wade Hampton, made it, and in it may be ound this passage: "We have had readjustment n North Carolina. I am a Readjuster myself. We WILLIAM E. CHANDLER ON THE ISSUES OF THE just said; We had land and negroes; you took the negroes, which were equal to the lands, away; now you just credit us with 50 cents on the dollar, and we'll pay you the balance." Perhaps the North "Il pay you the balance." Ferhaps ingers and thursts to have that princi al debt. If it does, it has only to put he Solid South in power.

The Democrats want their last platform treated as a "bygone," so far as the tariff question is concerned.

PERSONAL.

Count Arnim, it is said, is broken in health and spirits, and longs to return from his exile. Dr. Crosby and Professor Carten, of Yale, are mentioned as possible candidates for the presidency of Williams College.

Herr Gerhard Rohlfs, the explorer, is going to Abyssinia as a diplomat. He is charged by the Emperor William with a mission to King John.

Princess Louise, it is finally stated, does not dislike Canada, and after her stay at Marienbad, and her visit to Scotland, she will return to America.

General Garfield is described as looking exceedingly well during these campaigning days. His open countenance, cheering laugh and hearty manner reveal a quiet soul.

Mr. Gladstone is going to Madeira, as a sea voyage will, it is thought, thoroughly restore him. He is said to be at present troubled about the will of his late sister. Helen Gladstone. It has mysteriously disappeared, and her executors have offered a reward of \$500 for its discovery.

An obitnary notice of the late Ellen Tree Kean mentions as a pleasant little incident of her marriage day, that by a curious but accidental coincidence, the bride and bridegroom appeared together on the stage in the comedy of "The Honey-

M. Gounod was a guest, not long ago, at a musicale where was also a French lady of some pretensions as an amateur vocalist. The hostess wished her to sing for the delectation of her distinguished guest and after a good deal of pressing and many airs and graces on the lady's part, she finally consented to give the Jewel Song from "Faust," "Ah, d ar maestro," she cried as she moved toward the plano, "So am L" "pray pity me-1 am so frightened!" murmared Gounod in an audible aside.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has just received a gift of a drawing-room table from some poor London workmen whose tools she replaced after a disastrons fire in the factory where they were employed. It is a handsome piece of furniture, elaborately in-laid, and the Baroness made a little speech of thanks to the workmen. She was accompanied by Sir Francis and Lady Bardett, Mr. Henry Irving, and Mr. Ashwead Bartlett.

A report has been started by a weekly paper that Theodore Thomas has returned from his European trip in extreme ill health, and that he will be obliged to withdraw from professional activity for at least two months. This is not true; and it is equally untrue that, as the same paper informs its readers. Thomas was coldly received by Wagner, who, "in almost a literal sense, shut his door in the face of his visitor." Wagner has been spending the summer at a villa near Naples, and Thomas has not been within seven or eight hundred unles of him.

Miss Helen Gladstone, the daughter of the Premier, is one of the successful candidates in this year's class list of Cambridge University examinations. It is rather interesting to reflect that while Know-Nothingism; it has kept them, in the City | the daughter of England's Prime Minister is admit-

ted to the benefits of one of the greatest and o'dest of universities, America, priding herself upon her liberality and her social progress, gives no such advan-tages to women. Harvard, after a fashion, imitates Cambridge, but ofters nothing like the full and gen-erous instruction of the conservative English uni-versity. Yale and Columbia, apparently, cannot afford to place themselves on a level with Cam-bridge and Oxford.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 3-The Earl of Airlie is at the Clifton House, Ningara Falls, with his son and daughter.

GENERAL NOTES.

The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church is an institution which stands greatly in need of endowments. The announcement is now made that George A. Jarvis, of Brooklyn, has given \$10,000 as an endowment of an annual course of lectures in connection with that institution It is to be known as the "Bishop Paddock Lectureship Fund." The lectorer is to be an ordained minister, in good standing, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and s to deliver not more than seven and not fewer than is to deliver not more than four sectures a year, and these are always to be printed, four sectures a year, and these are always to be printed. The first lecturer is to be the Bashap of Connection his subject will be the English Reformation. To tures will be delivered in a public half in this city.

The town of Candahar, where General Roberts has arrived in time to relieve the garrison, is large and populeus, having the form of an object square, 2,000 by 1,000 yards. Its walls are thirty feet nigh. The four principal bazaars, or streets, lead from the gateways, and meet nearly in the centre of the town in a large circular building covered with a dome about 120 feet in diameter, called the charmt. This place is surrounded by shops, and it is regarded as a public market place. The streets which converge in it divide the town into four nearly equal districts. The other streets in the town are mere lanes, formed by the narrow space between the high houses houses far more lofty than those of the princ pal streets. The elimate lofty than those of the princ pai streets. The allman of Caudahar is very dry and in every respect suscing to that of Hindostan. Corn and most of the necessarism of infe are dear at Caudahar. Firewood is also very scarce. It is difficult to fix the number of lukubianta, it seems to be a knowledged, however, that the topustion is in excess of that of Herat. If the Heratis may be estimated, as they have been, at 45,000, the Caudaharris may possibly number 60,000. The miraculous in Ireland has changed its

base from the par sh Caurch of Knock to the Caurch of Mount St. Vincent, in the suburbs of Limerick. On the western side of the building is a large figure of the Blessed Virgin, carved in Caen stone, and undern-ath is a window which gives light to an oratory of Our Blesset Lady, situate in that part of the convent. This status is thirty feet from the earth, and in front of it are the playground and an open field extending to the boundary wall, the land thus inclosed being quite level, and mcluding about one acre or more in extent. On the feast of Our Blessed Ledy, says the local chronicie, the weather was flue, yet the thunder pealed with erasbing sound, and the lightning flashed with startling vivid ness. On the evening of that day the cromass left the convent to play in the grounds in front of the new buildings, and they were told not to be alarmed by the thunder, but to pray to Our Lady of Succour should they be frightened. With whole faith of Our Lady's protestion, with which the little ones, like their elders, are possessed, they passed into the grounds, and proceeded in their innecent amusements in the usual manner, soon after the thunder rolled along the sky, and the children at once plously offered up their prayers for safety to the Blessed Virgin. Then they raised their voices, and sang the touching hymn "Look down, Mother Mary," and while the beautiful musle of their young fresh voices was ascending, one of the children suddenly called out, " On, look there," and instantly the eyes of 200 others, her companions, were turned toward the belt of trees to the north of the convent, and in the atrabove them the figure of the Blessed Virgin was beheld by all, nittred in a walte rube, with a blue sash around her weist. The infant Savieur was borne on her right arm, and a rosary depended from her left. She seemed to rest on a white cloud, unheld by two sagely who carried in their hands branches of some descripting covered with feliage. The children were spellbound, and involuntarily offered prayers to the Bloose I Virgin, After they had cazed at the vision for about ten minu of them ran to the convent to acquaint the nur fore the good ladies had arrived at the spot to Apparition had zone, the Virgin disappears heavens, so much for Shnday evening, but of heivens. So much for Sanday evening; but evening the manifestation was still nor While the children were again at play one of ber called out to look at the Bicssed Virgistantly nimest fainted. All eyes were direct the status on the top of the bundling, and also in the children saw the Immediate. Mother together in white, her hands raised as if he to of involting or expressing a biessing of pray cast down and a silvery light surrounding t.

PUBLIC OPINION.

General Butler is now auxiously waiting to see if he will be invited to take the stamp in New-Orleans.-[Rochester Herald (Ind.)]

Now that the Democrats have gathered in David Davis they might militar him by a droat him sit down on Wade Hampton.-[Builde Express (Rep.) We understand that Mr. Wade Hampton, of South Carolin , will not make any more specches given this year - [Richmond Write (Born.)

No doubt the press is an institution that

Prom an Address he has to used to the Republicans of New Hampshire.

There are other than selfish considerations There are other than soliish considerations that should influence the men of New-Hampshire. We are not highing increis for ourselves. We gave freedom to four millions of slaves; and then the use it. While typing to use it they have been oppressed, whipped, malned, toringed and murdered—new, women and challen. We have promised them and the white Republicans of the South, that the Republican party in lower in the Nation would protect them in their persons and property and the free and safe use of the ballot. We have not yet the ceted them, and they lie prostrate make appression, fraud and murder. But, thank God, there is no talk of trusting them for protection to the honor of their opportunity in the first mination to make a living toulity of our many declarations that freedom, security for personal richts, a meant honesity counted batter, shall be universal in the Union saved by battle.

NOT THE PLACE FOR NEW JEESEY.
From ex Senator Frelinghussen's Speech at Newsch, Friday
Receiving.

Jerseymen, an opportunity is afforded you to do a distinguished service to your country. It was to New-Jersey that the time of defeat was inriced back in the darkest hours of the Revolution; the blood of your sons and toothers mingles with the soil on every Southern battle-field. The same pairroid and rated admosted their hearts is in yours; let it be aroused, and let it be said that New-Jersey scorns to place itself with the Northern States that are expected to deriver forty seven electoral votes to the Solid South. [Great cuthusmass.]

THE "FUN" UNBERWAY IN SOUTH CAROLINA ABBEVILLE, Aug. 29.—The Republican County Convention met here yesterday at 11 o'clock. Business was suspended and everyloody turned out to hear wiss the Rads would say. Only two members of the Convention were white, Tolhert and Keller. When Tolhert may be address the meeting overything was continued by boys cried! Take him down! Black him! Make him Riss Ab Titus! Amid the confusion and extended as boys to retire and allow them to go on with the meeting. This boys did not go worth a cost. Colone! Cothrain appeared and attempted to persuade the boys to retire and allow them to go on with the meeting. This boys did not go worth a cost. Colone! Co him was enthusiastically called for by the whites. He meaned the restrum and delivered a short and meaning speech. He told the Rads thus is our country and it small remain ours. Colone! Wallingford, of Indiana, was also called for by the whites and responded. The Convention proceeded to appoint delegates to the State Convention proceeded to appoint delegates to the State Convention for the nomination of Garfield and Arthur. Adjourned without disturbance. ABBEVILLE, Aug. 29.-The Republican County

A CONUNDRUM FOR HANCOCK.

The Southern papers are printing the secesh flag at the bead of their columns, with the names of Hancock and Euclish under it. It was a favorite and frequent remark of Horaco Greeley, that, while every Democrat was not a horse-thief, every horse-thief was Democrat. S., if every Hansock paper dues not hand out the role flag, every one that does hanc it out is shouting for Hancock, and how does the robel yel sound to him, now I.

PAYMENT FOR SLAVES EXPECTED.

From The Charlesbown (West Fa.) Lender.

There are men living in Kanawha County who are intelligent, and who do much to shape puoled sentiment in their respective neighborhoods, that have caronily prepared lists of their slaves, with their names, ages, value, and time they parted with them accompanied with the names of the persons they expect to use as witnesses, when the time course for them to make out their claim against the Gavernment. There statements are treated with as much care as if they were Government books, and in a certain sense they ary were Government books, and in a certain sense they ary as desirable, for the holder expects them to be paid as maturity—i. e., when the Democratic party gets maturity—i. these camendments were illegally passed, that a non-partisan Supreme Court would so hold, and that as soon partisan Supreme Court would so hold, and that as soon partisan for the government this kind of a court. It this question of the Government this kind of a court. It this question of the Government this kind of a court. It this question of the Government this kind of a court. It this question of the Government this kind of a court. It this question of the Government this kind of a court. It this question of the Government this kind of a court. It this question of the Government this kind of a court. It this question of the Government this kind of a court, it this question of the Government this kind of a court. It this question of the Government this kind of a court. It this question of the Government this kind of a court. It this question of the Government this kind of a court. It would get 5,000 votes, get rectly be unfilted to the votes for Hancock supports this meaning the pauperine the poor white men of the South before the year.